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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF ARGENTINE WHEAT

The surplus of wheat in Argentina on October 11 available for export or carryover is officially estimated at 15,492,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. The exportable surplus on October 11, 1927 was similarly estimated at 32,274,000 bushels, and on October 11, 1926 at 41,159,000 bushels. The 1927-28 crop was estimated at 239,162,000 bushels, which, plus a carryover of 18,235,000 bushels from the 1926-27 crop, gives a total supply of 257,397,000 bushels. From this must be deducted 77,161,000 bushels, which is the official estimate of the amount needed for domestic consumption, leaving a surplus of 180,236,000 bushels available for export and carryover for the year. Using official reports of exports for January through March, and trade reports for the remainder of the season to date, the exports have amounted to slightly over 187,000,000 bushels.

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## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices showed further advance during the week ended October 10, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, the average price at that city being \$16.32 per 100 pounds for heavy hogs compared with \$15.50 the previous week, and \$14.26 for the corresponding week of 1927. Hog receipts advanced during the week, but were still under those of the corresponding week of 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg advanced from \$15.00 to \$15.09 per 100 pounds, against an average for September of \$15.31, and \$15.15 for the corresponding week last year. See table, page 651.

The British bacon market displayed additional weakness during the week ended October 10, with the average Liverpool quotation on Danish Wiltshire sides falling to \$22.16 per 100 pounds, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. That figure is the lowest recorded since the week ended May 30, and is \$2.28 under the average for September. The average for the corresponding week a year ago was \$21.25. See table, page 651.

The tone of the Bradford (England) wool market improved somewhat during the week ended October 12, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. There have been more inquiries for tops, particularly merinos. An improved demand was noted for hosiery yarns. Crossbred yarns were dull on account of low-priced offerings from Germany. The movement of spring cloth counts has been slow, and price adjustments are expected.

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## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

## BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 31 countries is reported at 3,234,932,000 bushels against 2,996,190,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries represented about 85 per cent of the estimated world total production outside of Russia and China. The production of wheat in the United States is now estimated at 903,865,000 bushels, an increase of not quite 3,000,000 bushels over the forecast of September 1. The production in 1927 was estimated at 872,595,000 bushels. Durum wheat is now estimated at 84,885,000 bushels, and spring wheat, other than durum, is estimated at 240,381,000 bushels. Durum wheat production in 1927 was estimated at 76,155,000 bushels and spring wheat, other than durum, at 243,152,000 bushels. The quality of the wheat crop in the United States is slightly better than average, being reported at 89.4 per cent of a "high medium grade", compared with 88.4 last year and an average of 88.8 for the ten years, 1918-1927.

The quality of the Canadian wheat crop is reported at 95 per cent when 100 per cent represents the average weight per measured bushel for the previous ten years. In 1927 the quality was 97 per cent and in 1926 it was 96 per cent. Harvesting weather was favorable in most districts of western Canada, but threshing results show that frost had done some damage, particularly to grades, according to a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Wet weather in eastern Canada in September interfered somewhat with harvesting operations.

The Hungarian 1928 wheat crop has been further revised upward to 93,323,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The previous estimate was 91,785,000 bushels. Last year's crop is placed at 76,933,000 bushels. The rye estimate for this year is now placed at 32,518,000 bushels. It was previously placed at 32,321,000 bushels compared with 22,580,000 bushels in 1927. Present indications are, however, that the wheat crop is not as large as estimated. These new estimates were received too late to be included in the tables on pages 642 and 643, or in the totals.

Foreign crop conditionsEurope

Scattered rains which fell over France, Germany, Poland, the Baltic countries and Italy were beneficial in conditioning the soil for seeding and for germination of the grain already sown, particularly in France and Italy, where fall work had been retarded by lack of rain, according to Mr. Steere. The rains in Russia at the end of September and the beginning of

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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October were very helpful in the Steppes region and North Caucasus, but more rain is needed. The weather during the week ended October 11 was mostly dry, but some rains were reported along the Black Sea coast extending into North Caucasus. Some rain also fell over northern and western Russia.

Southern Hemisphere

Cooler weather prevailed in Argentina during the week ended October 8, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature in the northern wheat zone averaged 57°F., or 5° below normal, and 54° in the southern wheat zone, or 4° below normal. There was a weekly total of 0.8 inch of rain in the north, being slightly above normal, and 0.2 inch in the south, or 0.4 inch below normal. The outlook for the new wheat crop in Australia was greatly improved by general rains. Rain is still urgently needed in Queensland, but that state is not important in wheat production.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to October 6 were 43,280,000 bushels against 89,518,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The export of 6,406,000 bushels during the week ended October 6 was the largest weekly shipment during the present season. During the corresponding week last year, 9,264,000 bushels were exported.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on October 5 were 86,422,000 against 61,153,000 bushels on September 28, 1928, and 31,114,000 bushels on October 7, 1927. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended October 5 were 19,574,000 bushels, and shipments were 13,731,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season are 51,420,000 bushels against 17,325,000 bushels last year. Total shipments are 55,321,000 bushels against 29,510,000 bushels last year. Total receipts at Vancouver and Prince Rupert are 5,162,000 bushels against 739,000 bushels last year, and shipments 4,809,000 bushels against 461,000 bushels last year.

European grain market conditions

European grain markets were rather active and reported a considerable turnover during the week ended October 9, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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L. V. Steere at Berlin. A good export demand also strengthened the Danubian markets where business had been light the previous week. Private estimates are placing the stocks of old wheat in France on August 1 at 24,000,000 bushels, indicating an underestimate of the 1927 crop. The price of wheat at Hamburg was \$1.41 on October 10 against \$1.38 on October 3, 1928, and \$1.58 on October 12, 1927. Price of rye at Berlin was \$1.26 on both October 3 and October 10, 1928, and \$1.43 on October 12, 1927.

Russian grain procurements during September were 1,800,000 short tons against 1,867,000 short tons during September 1927, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. Although the plans for the month were not executed in either Ukraine or North Caucasus, important commercial grain regions, the total procurements exceeded the plans by 13 per cent. Total wheat procurements during the month were 29,725,000 bushels against 27,998,000 bushels in 1927, rye 8,937,000 bushels against 14,015,000 in 1927, barley 4,914,000 bushels against 1,378,000 in 1927, and oilseeds 213,000 short tons against 377,000 short tons in 1927. The increase in barley procurements is the result of the excellent crop this year, which has been estimated at nearly 50,000,000 bushels above the 1927 crop.

United States wheat prices

The trend of the general average of cash wheat prices turned downward during the week ended October 5. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six primary markets declined four cents to \$1.07 per bushel as compared with \$1.26 a year ago. The price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis remained unchanged at \$1.10 and \$1.09 per bushel respectively, as compared with \$1.32 and \$1.22 respectively a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined five cents to \$1.25 as compared with \$1.33 last year, and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis dropped three cents to \$1.45 per bushel, or four cents under the price a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle improved slightly, as it advanced approximately one cent to \$1.18 per bushel, as indicated by an average of daily cash quotations. Cash prices have weakened slightly since October 5. The spread of the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed from a point of six cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ended September 28 to one cent in favor of Winnipeg for the week ended October 5, as compared with no spread a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat declined quite noticeably after the first two days of the week following October 4. The spread between the high and low price of the week was approximately four cents at Chicago. The reaction in the market apparently was due to the very large and increasing visible supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada and

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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the slight increase in the latest estimate of the domestic crop. For the week ended October 6, the United States visible supply was approximately 122,000,000 bushels as compared with 87,000,000 bushels a year ago. Closing prices of December futures on October 11, as compared with prices a week before, were only one cent lower at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis, unchanged at Winnipeg, and one cent lower at Liverpool. While futures were only one cent lower than a week ago at Liverpool, they were five cents lower than the highest point during the week, 140 cents per bushel. Closing prices of December futures at Chicago were 117 cents as compared with 134 cents last year, and were 135 cents at Liverpool as compared with 152 cents last year. Future prices advanced slightly at Buenos Aires.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes		No. 2		No. 1		No. 2		No. 2	
	and grades	Kansas City	Hard Winter	Minneapolis	Dk. N. Spring	Amber Durum	Red Winter	Minneapolis	St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 7	133	110	132	106	143	125	135	104	145	147
14	128	107	129	105	136	123	126	104	142	143
21	126	108	129	107	134	126	122	107	140	145
28	127	111	131	110	136	130	123	109	143	148
Oct. 5	126	107	132	110	133	125	122	109	149	145
12	128		131		136		126		147	
19	126		128		137		124		142	
26	121		125		131		120		141	
Nov. 2	123		128		132		121		143	

## WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 13	130	113	123	107	129	110	129	110	151	129	b/138	b/110
20	129	115	123	109	127	112	128	118	150	131	c/134	b/110
27	130	118	125	112	128	115	131	116	152	135	c/133	b/113
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	c/131	b/115
11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	135	c/131	d/117
18	125		120		123		127		151		c/130	
25	125		119		123		127		150		c/127	
Nov. 1	126		121		123		127		147		d/127	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October future. c/ November future. d/ February future.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Rye production

The 1928 rye crop in 21 countries is 874,961,000 bushels against 824,734,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented 94 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The quality of the crop in the United States is reported at 88.6 per cent of a "high average quality" against 92.2 per cent in 1927. The quality of the rye crop in Canada, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent represents the average weight per measured bushel for the previous ten years, was reported at 95 per cent this year against 101 per cent last year and 96 per cent in 1926.

## FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1928 production of barley in 30 countries, which last year raised almost 79 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, now totals 1,360,667,000 bushels, or 18.1 per cent more than in 1927. The October 1 estimate of the barley crop in California is 33,032,000 bushels, the same as the September 1 estimate, but the estimate for the United States as a whole has been increased more than 4,500,000 bushels during the month to 495,468,000 bushels, which is 32.6 per cent above last year's crop. The quality of the United States crop is reported to be 88.9 per cent, or slightly poorer than last year when it was 90.3 per cent, but slightly above the average for the past ten years. The quality of barley in Canada as a whole at the end of September is officially reported to be 96 per cent of the average of the past ten years compared with a quality of 98 per cent last year.

The total crop in the 21 European countries so far reported is almost 10 per cent above that for the same countries last year. For tables on barley acreage and production, see pages 644 and 646. Procurements in Russia for September amounted to 4,914,000 bushels against 1,378,000 bushels for the corresponding month last year.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 5 amounted to 9,259,000 bushels compared with 3,624,000 bushels on the same date last year. Total barley receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 stand at 10,042,000 bushels, and shipments at 7,036,000 bushels.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 37,321,000 bushels against 29,932,000 bushels for the same periods last year. Barley exports from the United States increased to 2,803,000 bushels for the week ended October 6 from the 2,390,000 bushel export of the preceding week. During the same week the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped 1 cent to 64 cents a bushel, and 8 cents below the price

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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for the corresponding week last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 647.

Oats

The 1928 production of oats in 26 countries, which last year raised more than 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, totals 3,538,304,000 bushels, an increase of 10.4 per cent over that of the same countries in 1927. The October 1 estimate of the oats crop in the United States is 1,452,966,000 bushels, a slight decrease of less than 1,000,000 bushels from the September 1 estimate, but 22.7 per cent more than last year's harvest. The quality of the oats is much better than last year, being estimated at 89.1 per cent of a "high medium grade," while last year the quality was reported at 80.3 per cent. The quality of the oats crop in Canada as a whole at the end of September was officially reported to be 94 per cent of the average at the same time for the past ten years, and just the same as the quality last year.

Oats production in the 29 European countries so far reported amounts to 1,594,830,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 2 per cent over that for the same countries in 1927. For tables showing oats acreage and production, see pages 644 and 646.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on October 5 amounted to 3,428,000 bushels compared with 1,676,000 bushels at the same time last year. Receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 total 1,728,000 bushels, while shipments during that time total 2,819,000 bushels.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available now stand at 13,945,000 bushels as compared with 10,101,000 bushels for the corresponding periods last year. United States exports of oats for the week ended October 6 amounted to only 490,000 bushels, a smaller export than for any of the preceding three weeks. The price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago during that week rose 1 cent to 42 cents per bushel, which was 7 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 647.

Corn

The 1928 corn production in 7 countries so far reported, which last year raised 83 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, now stands at 3,119,477,000 bushels, or 3.4 per cent more than for the same countries in 1927. The October 1 estimate of the United States corn crop is more than 27,000,000 bushels below the September 1 estimate, being now placed at 2,903,272,000 bushels, 4.7 per cent above the harvest of last year. Corn.

## C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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production in 5 European countries so far reported totals 210,473,000 bushels, more than 12 per cent below the production of last year.

There has been a marked decrease in the prospective corn production of Bulgaria this season on account of the severe drought during the last part of the summer. The October estimate of the crop there is 18,306,000 bushels, according to a cable received too late to be included in the corn production table on page 645. This is more than 11 per cent below the 20,614,000 bushel crop of last year and the smallest crop since 1922. It is more than 10,000,000 bushels below the July estimate for the production this year, at which time a record crop was expected. It is expected that there will be practically no surplus for export except that made available by the substitution of small grains for corn in domestic feeding. Barley, oats and wheat crops are larger than last year. Corn production and export figures for Bulgaria from 1922 to 1928 are given on page 648.

Corn production in Yugoslavia is stated in a consular report to be almost a complete failure in certain regions, but in two of the large producing areas the harvest is reported as good. It is believed, therefore, that the corn crop will not be far below the 120,000,000 bushel average for the five-year period 1923-1927.

In Rumania, in spite of the official estimate that the crop would not be much below last year, and that there would be some carryover and exportable surplus, the authorities have taken steps to import Argentine corn, the first deliveries having been received shortly before the middle of September at Braila, according to the consular service.

Total net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1, 1927 to the latest dates available stand at 305,784,000 bushels as compared with 356,561,000 bushels for the same periods last year. The United States export of 268,000 bushels of corn for the week ended October 6 is the largest since the week of August 20, while the Argentine exports of 5,709,000 bushels for that week, and 5,232,000 bushels for the week before are the smallest since early in June.

During the week from October 2 to October 9, the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago increased about 8 cents from 95 cents to \$1.03 per bushel. For the same week the quotation on Argentine corn for early delivery as cabled from Buenos Aires increased 4-1/2 cents from 91 to 95-1/2 cents per bushel. The spread between the United States and the Argentine corn prices thus increased from less than 4 to 7-1/2 cents per bushel. During the corresponding week last year the spread was about 15 to 17 cents. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 647.

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## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

## POTATOES

The 1928 potato crop in the United States is estimated at 463,722,000 bushels on the basis of October 1 conditions against 406,964,000 bushels in 1927. Although some fields are still green, the yield will now depend largely on the extent to which growers gather the seconds and culls. If the price continues low, it is expected that an undetermined quantity of potatoes included in the present forecast will be left in the fields. This year's acreage is large and yields are fairly heavy in most of the important states, the chief exceptions being Maine and some of the western states, where yields are rather light. Production is particularly heavy this year in some of the Corn Belt states and these states will be less dependent than usual on shipped-in supplies. The yields of sweet potatoes are running below expectations both in the Atlantic Coast states, where rains have been excessive, and in the southwest, where some of the important producing sections have suffered from drought. The crop is now estimated at 78,512,000 bushels, which is 3,106,000 bushels less than the September forecast, and 15,416,000 bushels below the large crop of last year.

The total European production in 9 countries is 583,077,000 bushels against 676,970,000 bushels in 1927. No estimates have been received to date on the size of the crop in Germany, Poland, or France, the three most important European potato producing countries, which grow about three-fourths of the total European crop. The first estimate of production in Czechoslovakia is 252,463,000 bushels, almost 25 per cent below the 1927 crop. For detailed figures on acreage and production of potatoes, see page 649.

## RICE

Rice production in the United States is forecast, on the basis of October 1 condition, at 1,078,694,000 pounds (cleaned) against the revised estimate of 1,231,639,000 pounds in 1927. Harvesting and threshing are well under way, and yields are considerably below the exceptional yields of 1927.

## COTTON

Production in India and Egypt

Weather conditions in India were not favorable during cotton planting time, owing to deficient or ill distributed rainfall, but since that time conditions have been generally favorable, according to all reports.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

received to date. In Bombay recent rains have been excellent for the crops, which are in good condition, according to cabled information received by the United States Weather Bureau for the week ended September 29. In Punjab there was little precipitation, but some flood damage was reported in parts. Irrigated crops were reported to be in good condition and unirrigated below average. Madras crop conditions are fair. Picking has begun in Punjab and the United Provinces.

Cotton acreage in Punjab, India, is now estimated at 2,246,000 acres for this season compared with 2,279,000 acres estimated at the same date last year, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The condition of the crop in Punjab is reported at 92 per cent of normal, the condition at the same date last year being 94 per cent of normal. Punjab produces on an average about 8 per cent of the Indian cotton crop. The final estimate of cotton acreage for all India was 24,722,000 acres last season.

Production of cotton in Egypt for the current season is estimated at 1,430,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 1,252,000 bales for last season, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Production of Sakellaridis is estimated at 489,000 bales compared with 522,000 bales last season, and other varieties 941,000 bales compared with 730,000 bales last season. See table, page 648.

Demand situation in Continental Europe

Activity in both spinning and weaving branches of the cotton industry over most of Continental Europe experienced some further decline during August and September, according to reports received from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Nevertheless, there are indications that the low point in operations as a whole will soon be reached. There has been some recent seasonal improvement in incoming orders for both spinning and weaving mills everywhere, and manufacturers are now generally more optimistic as to the future, in spite of the fact that current margins are very unsatisfactory, operations still declining and the wholesale trade still reluctant to make important commitments.

The basic reason for anticipation the development of a better tone and more stability of output before long is that mill production, at least in the countries which were operating at a high level in 1927, has now been reduced to a point probably below the normal rate of goods consumption. This is pointed to by reports on mill activity and by the decreasing tendency in mill and trade stocks of products in recent weeks. Seasonal improvement in wholesale and retail demand, can also be expected, although not to the degree experienced a year and two years ago, as the trade seems to be moderately well supplied for general requirements and not inclined to stock up. Firmness in goods prices as a result of the working down of stocks and the development of more stability in raw material prices may be expected, however, to stimulate trade commitments in the not distant future. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-31, October 11, 1928.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

## TOBACCO

Damage to Porto Rican tobacco industry from hurricane

The greatest damage caused by the hurricane of September 13 to the tobacco industry of Porto Rico consisted in the loss of practically all the tobacco-curing barns in the tobacco districts of the Island, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. I. L. Torres, Assistant Agricultural Director in the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture. Few of the barns were insured. Comparatively small damage was done to seed beds and the tobacco lands. It is estimated that 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco were destroyed by the hurricane and a fire which occurred a short time after. It is thought that the present crop will probably be 50 per cent below normal, unless special assistance is given to the farmers to reconstruct the destroyed curing barns. Production in 1927-28 is estimated at about 2,000,000 pounds from an area of 40,310 acres, compared with 46,604,000 pounds from an area of 85,000 acres in 1926-27. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-51, October 13, 1928.

Production in Union of South Africa

The latest official estimate places the 1928 tobacco crop of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of native production, at 24,000,000 pounds, of which 1,100,000 pounds is Turkish tobacco. This year's crop is 21 per cent above last year's. Native tobacco production amounted in 1926, the latest year for which figures are available, to 1,111,000 pounds. Both pipe and cigarette tobaccos are grown in the Union, but only the former is exported to Great Britain, according to the Report of the Imperial Economic Committee.

## SUGAR

Czechoslovakia sugar beet crop lower

The production of sugar beets in Czechoslovakia for the 1928 season is estimated at 6,207,000 short tons, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 2,748,000 short tons, or 30.7 per cent below last year's crop of 8,955,000 short tons and 26.3 per cent below the 1923-1927 average of 8,421,000 short tons. The decrease is due in part to a decrease in acreage compared with last year and also in part to the long drought and unfavorable weather conditions experienced in central Europe during several weeks of the past summer.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Progress of Hawaiian sugar crop

Continued heavy rains fell on windward Hawaii and upland sections of all islands during the first half of the week ended September 15, but during the last half of the week dry, sunny weather prevailed, according to a trade report. With the warm, dry weather during the latter part of the week, conditions were favorable for crop growth and field work in nearly all sections. Unofficial reports indicated some slight damage to crops and property on the Island of Hawaii from the heavy rain of the early part of the week.

Production of cane sugar in Australia

The production of cane sugar in Australia in the 1928 sugar year is estimated to be the same as that of 1927, which was placed at 569,000 short tons, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 22.4 per cent above the 465,000 short tons produced in 1926, and is surpassed only by the crop of 1925, when 580,000 short tons were produced. The outlook for coming crop is reported to be most unfavorable unless early rain is received.

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## OILS AND OILSEEDS

Reduced olive oil crop in Spain

The production of olive oil in Spain for the 1928-29 season is estimated at 408,000,000 pounds, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This estimate is only 28 per cent of last year's record crop of 1,467,000,000 pounds, and 52 per cent of the six-year average for 1922-1927 of 738,000,000 pounds, and if borne out by later conditions will be the smallest crop reported for Spain since 1912.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The Liverpool auction for American apples on Wednesday, October 9, showed strength at the opening but closed weaker, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand in general was good to active for

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barreled apples and slow for boxed varieties. Supplies of Virginia York Imperials were heavy but other barrelled apples were only in light to moderate supply. Washington Jonathans were in liberal supply but supplies of other boxed stock were light to moderate. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-186, October 12, 1928.

**FOREIGN PRUNE MARKETS:** Stocks of prunes in both Hamburg and London declined steadily with a corresponding advance in spot prices during the month of September, according to cables received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While business in new crop Yugoslav and California prunes has not yet developed on a large scale, the trade in both Hamburg and London is expected to settle down on an advanced price basis during October. According to the latest reports, the Yugoslav exportable surplus of prunes is now estimated at 35,000 short tons. The exportable surplus last year amounted to about 27,000 short tons. The French Prune d'Ente crop is still being estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 short tons, as compared with 5,000 short tons last year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-61, October 8, 1928.

**BAHAMA TOMATO CROP DAMAGED BY HURRICANE:** It is estimated that 95 per cent of the tomato growers of the Bahamas lost approximately 75 per cent of their plantings during the hurricane of September 15, according to a report from Vice Consul J. Frank Points at Nassau. As the growers had plants on hand ready for replanting, however, the total shipments from the Bahamas to the United States this season will be only about 50 per cent below those for last season. The first pickings are expected to be about two weeks late, which would permit the first shipment from the Bahamas between November 15 and 20. Exports of tomatoes from the Bahamas to the United States during the 1927-28 season amounted to 189,000 bushels as compared with 127,000 bushels during 1926-27. Tomatoes are practically the only vegetable grown in the Bahama Islands for exportation to the United States and the American market takes most of the crop. The local consumption of tomatoes is small.

**WALNUT CROP PROSPECTS IN THE DAUPHINE AREA OF FRANCE:** The Grenoble (Mayettes, Parisiennes and Franquettes) walnut crop in the Dauphine area of southeastern France is now being estimated at 80,000 sacks of 110 pounds each, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Hugh H. Watson at Lyon. It is believed that about 40,000 sacks will consist of Mayettes, 15,000 sacks of Franquettes, and 25,000 sacks of Parisiennes. Final estimates place the 1927 crop in this area at 50,000 sacks, of which 40 per cent were Mayettes, 35 per cent Parisiennes, and 25 per cent Franquettes. The crop this year is late. While the nuts of this area are ordinarily on the market by September 30, they are not expected to be available this year until around

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

October 10, a little earlier if rain comes and a little later if the dry weather continues. The crop being late and the weather dry and warm, the nuts this year will fall well ripened and will dry in a few days. It is not expected, however, that shipments to the United States can be made before November 1, with the exception of nuts which are dried artificially.

THE ALMOND SITUATION IN SOUTHERN SPAIN: The yield of shelled almonds in the Malaga district of southern Spain this year will not be as large as anticipated, according to a report dated September 1 received from Consul Austin C. Brady at Malaga. Earlier in the year it was estimated that the production of Jordan almonds would be less than in 1927 by about 10 per cent, but that the yield of Valencia almonds would be greater, and that the total crop would be about the same as last year. In 1927 the crop amounted to 13,000 bales of "Jordans" and 16,000 bales of "Valencias". A normal crop in the Malaga area is considered to be about 14,000 bales of "Jordans" and about 25,000 bales of "Valencias".

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER IN EUROPEAN MARKETS: While quotations on New Zealand and Australian butter in London were unchanged from the previous week, the Copenhagen official quotation on October 11 showed a decline from the equivalent of 40.1 cents to 39.6 cents. The New York quotation on 92 score declined in the same week from  $48\frac{1}{2}$  to 47 cents thus narrowing the margin over Copenhagen to about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Indications are that the London market, although reported as quiet, is still firm and that Southern Hemisphere arrivals are not yet sufficiently heavy to have any particularly depressing effect. For a detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 651.

## RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL TAXATION

There are numerous complaints of incorrect assessment of the "single agricultural tax", the total amount of which was increased this year by 30 per cent compared with last, according to a statement of Chairman Kalinin of the Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R., published in the Russian paper, "Economic Life", for September 23, 1928. Especially unsatisfactory is the administration of the new law, which aims to assess and subject to taxation so-called "non-labor" incomes derived by peasants from such activities as speculation, lending operations, etc. It is often applied without discrimination and results in excessive and illegal assessments. For previous discussion of this subject and its effect on procurements, see "Foreign Crops and Markets" for May 16, 1927, p. 679, and March 26, 1928, p. 424.

## RUSSIAN GRAIN PROCURING PRICES INCREASED

The increase of grain procuring prices decreed by the Soviet Government this summer, following a definite abolition of the application in the procuring work of coercive, so-called "extraordinary" measures, had been largely carried through in August, according to an editorial in the Russian paper, "Economic Life," of September 16, 1928. Wheat procuring prices in August were increased by 21 per cent in North Caucasus, 17 per cent in Ukraine, and 14 per cent in Lower Volga region, the principal wheat regions of European Russia, compared with last year. Rye procuring prices were increased by 20 per cent in the Central Agricultural Region and 27 per cent in Ukraine.

The increase in procuring prices, accompanied by a decline in free market prices, has materially reduced the disparity between these prices, which was very large at the beginning of the present procuring campaign. Thus, wheat prices in the free market of Ukraine exceeded prices paid by the procuring organizations by 175 per cent, and in the Volga region by 92 per cent, while last year free market prices exceeded procuring prices by 36 per cent in Ukraine, and by 26 per cent in the Volga region. In the consuming area, the disparity between the prices of the free market and regulated prices was even greater, due to a shortage of grain supply, than in the producing regions. This disparity, for instance, was 190 per cent for rye flour in the western Region, and 200 per cent in the Central Industrial Region at the beginning of the campaign. Here, too, the price relation has shown an improvement under the influence of revived local grain trade and developing procuring campaign, although free market prices show a less stable trend. The local free grain markets, which in many places were closed or interfered with in the course of the application of "extraordinary" procuring measures, have been revived with the recent lifting of restrictions on free local grain trade.

Another effect of the recent movements in grain prices has been the ironing out of abnormal divergencies and establishment of a better relation between prices in adjacent regions, such as North Caucasus and Ukraine, Volga and Ural, etc. This phenomenon of inter-regional disparity of prices, both procuring and in the free market, was always in evidence during the previous procuring campaigns, although some improvement in the situation was noted last year.

As to the effect of the new price structure on grain procurements, to stimulate which the recent increase was intended, it is pointed out that inasmuch as a number of other factors influence the volume of procurements, no positive conclusions can as yet be reached. It is considered, however, beyond doubt that the rapid growth of procurements in August in southern regions and their continuous development in the first part of September in practically all the regions is caused to a considerable extent by the increased procuring prices. Late reports indicate that grain procurements during September were only about 3.5 per cent less than last year, notwithstanding the delayed harvest, the less favorable geographical distribution of the crop, and other unfavorable factors.

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## BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average, 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average		1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1909-1913	1925				
WHEAT						
United States.....	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	58.6	
Canada.....	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	24,115	107.4
North America (3).....	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,117	100.9
Europe (22).....	71,078	66,505	63,568	67,735	63,011	100.4
Africa (5).....	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,225	7,715	106.3
Asia (4).....	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis. (34).....	167,014	181,677	187,060	189,811	192,078	101.2
Argentina.....	16,051	19,197	19,274	19,714	20,757	105.3
Total above count (35).....	183,065	200,874	206,334	218,525	212,835	97.4
Russia b/ .....		18,808	21,144	27,007	27,794	102.7
Est. N. Hemis. excl.						
Russia and China....	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China....	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States.....	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada.....	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe (21).....	42,202	38,062	37,539	37,551	36,624	97.7
Total N. Hemis. (23).....	45,155	42,682	41,871	41,964	41,059	97.8
Argentina.....	85	501	544	625	1,155	129.1
Total above count (24).....	45,240	42,183	42,415	42,859	42,214	98.5
Russia b/ .....		67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. N. Hemis. excl.						
Russia and China....	48,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China....	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Winter acreage only.

## BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-28

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent
United States .....	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
690,108	673,429	831,040	872,595	903,865		103.6
Canada .....	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3) .....	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,502	1,324,510	1,465,679	110.7
Total Europe (21)....	1,327,730	1,361,389	1,175,832	1,234,882	1,373,530	111.2
Africa (4) .....	58,885	68,905	52,930	61,428	64,415	104.9
Asia (3) .....	383,827	371,047	363,528	375,370	331,308	88.3
Total above count. (31)	2,669,150	2,882,458	2,840,863	2,996,190	3,234,932	108.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States .....	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada .....	2,091	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
North America (2)....	78,187	55,614	52,974	75,762	60,153	81.6
Total Europe (19) ...	911,129	876,272	697,873	750,972	814,808	108.5
Total above count. (21)	919,316	931,886	750,847	824,734	874,961	106.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China...	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928
						is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
California.....	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California.....	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
Canada .....	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	4,880	139.2
North America (2) .....	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	17,123	132.1
Europe (22) .....	21,341	21,660	21,441	21,822	21,999	100.8
Est. European total						
excl. Russia .....	27,000	27,200	27,200	27,700		
Africa (5) .....	8,193	8,659	8,613	7,005	7,518	107.3
Asia (3) .....	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. (32) .....	39,178	42,471	42,272	42,442	47,531	112.0
Argentina .....	230	900	979	1,186	1,277	107.7
Total above count. (33) .....	39,408	43,371	43,251	43,628	48,808	111.9
Est. N. Hemis. total						
excl. Russia & China .....	64,200	65,100	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	65,000	66,900	66,100	65,100		
CATS						
United States.....	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada .....	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2) .....	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe (20) .....	36,717	34,156	34,521	33,833	33,918	100.3
Est. European total						
excl. Russia .....	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,700		
Africa (3) .....	607	780	776	683	735	107.6
Asia (3) .....	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (28) .....	84,290	92,388	92,275	89,850	89,790	99.9
Argentina .....	3,396	3,194	3,171	3,150	3,599	113.9
Total above count. (29) .....	86,686	95,582	95,446	93,010	93,389	100.4
Est. N. Hemis. total						
excl. Russia & China .....	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1923 a/	Average	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent
	1909-1913					1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
United States .....	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
United States .....	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,638	102,330	103.6
Canada .....	329	259	210	143	139	105.2
North America (2) .....	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,512	105.6
Europe (6) .....	14,837	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,483	103.2
Est. European total, excl. Russia .....	26,400	26,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2) .....	431	571	613	564	733	140.6
Asia (2) .....	(40)	32	40	40	42	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (12) .....	119,826	117,402	115,921	112,574	119,835	105.7
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia .....	150,000	150,500	149,000	143,600		
Est. world total excl. Russia .....	171,900	178,700	179,300	179,700		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent
	1909-1913					1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
United States .....	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
United States .....	2,712,364	2,916,971	2,692,217	2,775,708	2,903,272	104.7
Canada .....	17,297	10,504	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2) .....	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,909,004	104.7
Europe (5) .....	282,810	259,755	350,334	379,962	220,749	92.0
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	581,000	635,000	662,000	493,000		
Total N. Hemis. (7) .....	3,018,471	3,217,290	3,033,964	3,017,938	3,129,750	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia .....	3,081,000	3,205,000	3,738,000	3,639,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia .....	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,424,000	4,312,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent
						1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
California .....	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California .....	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada .....	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,933	144,875	149.5
North America (2) .....	230,087	300,931	234,392	361,330	495,468	137.1
Europe, 20 count. prev. rept'd .....	574,928	559,553	563,825	559,588	615,370	110.0
France .....	52,826	47,159	45,855	50,327	53,094	105.5
Total Europe (21) .....	627,754	606,712	609,740	609,915	663,464	109.6
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4) .....	95,600	94,859	57,257	72,874	90,438	124.1
Asia (3) .....	123,547	133,071	127,305	107,630	106,297	93.8
Total N. Hemis. (30) .....	1,081,938	1,135,623	1,079,194	1,151,749	1,360,667	118.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China .....	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,465,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China .....	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,437,000	1,498,000		
OATS						
United States .....	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada .....	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2) .....	1,495,097	1,289,346	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,927,208	118.7
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd .....	1,266,723	1,165,196	1,249,852	1,223,576	1,258,560	102.9
France .....	368,462	327,645	364,120	343,279	336,270	98.0
Total Europe (20) .....	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,972	1,566,855	1,594,830	101.8
Est. European total ex. Russia .....	1,931,000	1,732,000	1,921,000	1,848,000		
Africa (3) .....	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	16,225	116.2
Lebanon Republic .....	(30)	62	53	53	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (26) .....	3,147,943	3,402,258	3,255,743	3,204,731	3,538,304	110.4
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China .....	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,515,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,608,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported	
	1926-27	1927-28	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28
BARLEY, EXPORTS:							
Year beginning	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels
July 1							
United States	17,044	36,580	3,363	2,390	2,803	Oct. 6	13,875
Canada.....	42,533	25,131				Aug. 31	2,707
Argentina.....	14,217	b/11,192	0			Sept. 22	b/1,183
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	26,508	27,242	8,025			Sept. 22	12,167
Total .....	100,302	100,145					20,932
OATS, EXPORTS:							
Year beginning							
July 1							
United States	15,041	9,825	756	572	490	Oct. 6	3,262
Canada .....	13,396	10,180				Aug. 31	901
Argentina .....	40,008	b/29,455	205			Sept. 22	b/5,840
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	858	878	0			Sept. 22	98
Total .....	69,303	50,336					10,101
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending			Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	1926-27
CORN, EXPORTS:							1927-28
Year beginning	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
November 1							
United States	25,533	17,161	59	62	131	268	16,646
Danubian count	c/68,529	c/82,500	b/ 103	0			b/36,077
Argentina ....	169,801	322,876	b/8,100	b/6,177	b/5,232	b/5,709	b/15,197
Union of South Africa ....	18,833	8,562	e/ 900	e/ 729			301,579d251,232
							e/ 4,885e/21,000
IMPORTS:							
Year beginning							
November 1							
United States	576	5,040					Nov.-
Total exports							Nov.-
less U. S. imports ....	282,120	426,059					August
							August
							3,626
							1,334

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since March. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

## BULGARIA: Corn production and exports, 1922-1928

Year	Corn production	Net exports year beginning July 1
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922 .....	16,367	a/ 2,215
1923 .....	21,779	a/ 4,183
1924 .....	24,756	5,624
1925 .....	25,825	3,799
1926 .....	27,312	5,365
1927 .....	20,614	b/ 2,319
1928, July estimate .....	28,582	
October estimate .....	18,306	

a/ Year ended December 31. b/ Eleven Months.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for  
1928-29 with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
AREA					
United States .....	54,152	47,087	40,138	44,916	111.9
India a/ .....	11,471	14,739	15,156	15,196	100.5
Egypt .....	1,743	1,854	1,574	1,805	114.7
Russia .....	1,569	1,731	1,984	2,250	113.4
Chosen .....	146	529	502	505	100.6
Bulgaria .....	2	7	13	15	115.4
Total above count..	49,083	65,947	59,567	64,687	
Est. world total excl. China.....	62,500	80,900	73,800		
PRODUCTION (b)					
United States .....	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
Egypt .....	13,033	17,977	12,955	13,993	108.0
Tanganyika .....	1,453	1,586	1,252	1,450	114.2
Total above count..	14,494	19,533	14,221	15,443	
Ext. world total incl. China	20,900	38,000	23,800		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

a/ First estimate which includes only area planted up to August 1.

b/ In bales of 478 pounds net.

## POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 <sup>a/</sup>	Average 1909-1913	1925 1926 1927 1928				Percent 1928 is of 1927 Percent
		1925	1926	1927	1928	
<b>ACREAGE</b>						
United States .....	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Canada .....	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada .....	483	522	523	572	600	104.9
Europe, 15 countries prev. reported ....	9,265	8,575	3,490	8,675	8,600	99.1
Germany .....	6,775	6,941	6,819	6,954	7,031	101.1
Total Europe (16) ..	16,040	15,516	15,309	15,629	15,631	100.0
Tunis .....	(5)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count (19)	30,203	19,133	18,956	19,720	20,076	101.8
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia & China	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Russia & China .....	30,200	31,500	31,300			
<b>PRODUCTION</b>						
United States .....	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Canada .....	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	463,722	113.9
Canada .....	77,843	67,028	78,226	77,430	39,147	115.1
Europe, 8 countries previously reported	336,727	377,907	349,187	342,267	330,614	96.6
Czechoslovakia .....	245,210	275,523	185,431	334,703	252,463	75.4
Total Europe (9)....	581,937	653,420	534,618	676,970	583,077	86.1
Tunis .....	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above countries (12) .....	1,017,579	1,044,085	967,328	1,161,467	1,136,111	97.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,413,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia & China	4,727,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-October 6, 1927 and 1928

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-October 6, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-October 6		1928, week ending			
	1927	1928	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/ .....	73,435	35,369	4,496	4,563	3,658	4,728
Wheat flour b/ ...	16,083	12,911	728	1,372	1,058	1,678
Rye .....	11,413	3,758	609	579	306	734
Corn .....	1,660	2,402	59	62	131	268
Oats .....	2,675	5,513	773	756	572	490
Barley a/ .....	14,360	25,112	2,618	3,363	2,390	2,803
PORK:	Jan. 1-Oct. 6					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ham & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides ..	99,189	103,630	1,244	1,696	1,958	530
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides .....	90,626	102,176	1,649	1,749	2,923	749
Lard .....	529,373	546,270	9,897	10,361	11,461	8,159
Pickled pork .....	23,517	24,139	463	266	386	220

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 2,117,000 bushels, flour 136,700 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 140,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

## WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years		Shipments, 1928, week ending a/		Net movement from July 1 as far as reported		To & inc. 1927-28	1928-29
	1926-27	1927-28b/	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6			
Canada:	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.		1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
Exports-								
Official.....	304,540	305,000					Aug. 31	b23,150
5 ports, Brad. c/	177,370	238,720	7,948	4,697	7,383	Oct. 6	47,758	b65,165
Shipments-								
4 markets, d/ ...	c297,361	c226,361	6,841	10,731	14,413	Oct. 6	46,297	112,379
Pub. elev. in east c/			5,244	3,455	c/	Sept. 29	37,954	73,975
United States ...	205,896	190,927	5,940	4,715	6,406	Oct. 6	f88,201	f44,323
Argentina .....	139,790	186,000	3,662	2,063	1,494	Oct. 6	22,010	24,758
Australia .....	96,584	74,000	280	512	256	Oct. 6	17,404	13,276
Russia .....	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Oct. 6	1,160	8
Hungary .....	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia .....	10,216	1,000						
Rumania .....	11,398	5,000	152	16	312	Oct. 6	2,416	792
Bulgaria .....	2,236	2,125						
British India ...	8,600	12,264	0	0	0	Oct. 6	7,528	1,040
Total .....	849,564	805,449	15,875	18,034	22,881		185,016	197,076

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through October 6, less imports through August.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	October 13,	October 4,	October 11,
	1927 Cents	1928 Cents	1928 Cents
New York, 92 score .....	47.50	48.50	47.00
Copenhagen, official quotation .....	39.87	40.12	39.63
Berlin, 1a quality .....	40.19	41.49	41.49
London: a/			
Danish.....	42.15	42.69	41.93
Dutch, unsalted .....	42.36	41.06	41.28
New Zealand .....	38.24	39.32	39.32
New Zealand, unsalted .....	40.41	41.50	b/
Australian .....	37.30	36.72	36.72
Australian, unsalted .....	39.11	b/	b/
Argentine, unsalted .....	36.06	36.50	36.28
Siberian .....	38.67	34.98	34.54

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

b/ No quotation.

..... EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended		
		Oct. 12, 1927	Oct. 3, 1928	Oct. 10, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	78,504	70,137	74,957
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.26	15.50	16.32
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	15.13	15.00	15.09
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England ..	Number	15,614	16,279	17,847
Hogs, purchases, Ireland .....	"	25,328	33,246	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " " .....	"	20.43	a/	a/
Danish " " ...	"	21.51	23.25	22.16

a/ No quotation.

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